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NO. 2.

THE GREAT PYRAMID.

Principal K. G. Maeser delivered an address before Section A, on the evening of October 17, in answer to the question: "What is supposed to have been the object for the erection of the Great Pyramid at Gizeh?"

A blackboard diagram of the Great Pyramid was exhibited to illustrate the remarks of the speaker. He demonstrated the approximate dimensions of the sides and base, in the so-called Pyramid-inches and feet, with the explanation given especially by Prof. Piazzzi Smyth, Astronomer Royal of Scotland. The lecturer also alluded to the various hypotheses regarding the founders of that structure—some claiming the honor for Abraham, and some for Melchisedek; and stated the alternative that this Pyramid must be either the monument of a lost civilization, even surpassing in scientific attainments our own, or that it has been erected under divine inspiration—modifying his position by citing the mathematical exactness with which the form, size and land distribution of our earth, the distance of the earth from the sun, the great cycle of years caused by the retrocession of the equinoxes, the standard measurements for weight and size, and even historical events have been expressed geometrically in that wonderful structure. It was further shown that the term "A prophesy in stone," as applied to the pyramid, was justified in many ways; and allusion was made to the explanation of the various features of the Pyramid, by Rich-

ard A. Proctor, the astronomer, who declares it to have been erected for astrological purposes.

As there are a great many parts of this building as yet unexplored, and the measurements not yet completed, more disclosures may yet be looked for. At any rate, the very near future will have to demonstrate the truth or fallacy of the so-called interpretation, which the adherents to the hypothesis of Professor Piazzzi Smyth, so enthusiastically have put on the peculiar characteristics of the Great Pyramid at Gizeh.

While engaged recently in picking up a broken cable, off the west coast of South America, the captain of the repairing vessel saw an immense whale come up to the bows, entangled in the cable. In its struggles to get free, the poor beast had been terribly lacerated by the cable cutting into its body, and death soon ended its sufferings. It had been held prisoner by the turns of the cable for seven days, during which time communication had been entirely cut off.

About twenty large mills are reported in full operation in the Catskill region for the manufacture of wood flour. The soft woods are preferred; and the trees are first stripped of bark and boughs, and then cut by a machine resembling in action a mammoth pencil sharpener. The shavings are ground and bolted in the manner of ordinary flour, and the product greatly resembles finely ground corn meal. Its uses are various, though the manufacturers are rather dumb as to their customers.

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THEOLOGY IN THE ACADEMY.

A prominent and distinguishing feature in the internal organization of the B. Y. Academy is the formal treatment of Theology as a regular branch in the curriculum of each department. In the early days of the institution, when time had not yet proved the wisdom of the scheme, such Theological instruction was the cause of considerable discontent. The honored donor expressly stated the condition, that from its start the school should be a Latter-day Saint institution, and all regulations should be in accordance with the principles of the Church. To fully convey an idea of some farther intentions of Prest. Young, we quote from the deed of trust, “* * * and the Old and New Testaments, the Book of Mormon and the book of Doctrine and Covenants shall be read and their doctrines inculcated in the Academy.”

The B. Y. A., however, is not all a Theological Seminary, and the aim of the authorities has been and is to prepare facilities for the symmetrical development of the spiritual as well as the

mental and physical being. By the present plan of the Theological Organization it would be difficult for any student to long lose sight of his church standing, for demands upon him to do something in his own capacity are almost incessant.

Aside from the daily classes in Theology in every department, a general service is held weekly; and with the same frequency all holding the priesthood assemble in a general Priesthood Meeting, to which also lady students who are employed as repititors are admitted. Beside this, the quorums meet separately at stated intervals, and every student is under the special charge of some bearer of the priesthood, or, among the ladies, of some prominent lady student, for repetition and purposes of general assistance. With an experience of eight years as proof, the assertion is warranted, that nothing but pronounced success has ever yet attended the inculcation of religious instruction as a part of the regular academic labor. Though the whole spirit, plan and aims of the institution are known to all, many non-members of the Church are continually in attendance.

KING AND EMPEROR.

“Look here, upon this picture, and on this.”—*Hamlet*.

FIRST PICTURE.

When the dread cholera was devastating the city of Naples, King Humbert of Italy, in spite of the importunities of his friends, visited the hospitals, the houses of the sick, and the hovels of wretchedness, to encourage his subjects, and to set an example for the officials to remain at their posts and save the people from anarchy. His noble conduct has endeared him to every heart in Italy, and he has done more by this course to strengthen his throne, than a hundred victorious battles could have done.

SECOND PICTURE.

The Czar, or Emperor of all the Russians, who rules the people of one ninth of the habitable globe, dare not trust himself alone in public, is surrounded by an almost impenetrable line of satellites to keep off all suspicious visitors, and is day and night in danger of assassination. The Nihilists, the revolutionary element of Russia, are dedicated to his destruction, which end they will bring about, though thousands of their numbers are filling the prisons, and executions are frequent in their midst. Love between the Czar and his subjects is unknown, and his condition is that of a prisoner, confined with chains of gold in a marble prison, never knowing when his day of execution may arrive. When once a Nihilistic revolution shall be successful in Russia, the horrors of the French Revolution will sink to insignificance, compared with what then will be.

THE ANTIQUITY OF CIVILIZATION.

The above caption was the subject of a lecture by Edward H. Snow before Section A, on the evening of October 17. The development of civilization is analogous to the evolution of animals; for, just as animal life differentiates from the lowest to the highest state, so does civilization increase from its earliest form to the exalted state illustrated in the great diversity of industries that characterize leading nations to-day. Civilization is a plant of slow growth, and belongs to a late period in the world's history; and when spurred on by legislative enactments, it is no longer a truly natural growth. Social statisticians, particularly the supporters of evolution, advance the idea that primeval man was a savage, devoid of knowledge, language and art. History shows that races have passed from the semi-savage

to a high degree of civilization, and *vice versa*. The Rosetta Stone—the key to Egyptian history—unfolds to us many evidences that in primitive Egypt, to which is attributed the palm of antiquity, a high civilization existed. Babylonia, Phoenicia, and many of the oldest nations contributed their evidence to a high primitive civilization. Ancient myths and legends of the first man all refer to him as living in a “golden age,” indicating refinement and culture. The Bible speaks of the first man as intelligent, thoughtful, inventive—far above the evolutionist's ideal. Our conclusion is in harmony with our feelings, that in the beginning man was not a savage, but an intelligent being.

BISMARCK AND GLADSTONE.

The Section for Science and Literature was favored at its last meeting with a lecture on the above subject from Principal K. G. Maeser.

Two great statesmen of our day are watched by their cotemporaries of the whole civilized world with the greatest interest in their movements—Bismark, of Germany, and Gladstone, of England. While the latter is controlling the affairs of a free nation, and exercising a power almost equal in influence to that of the Crown, the former conducts the destinies of Germany for the time being with an iron hand, always taking his cue, however, from his imperial master. Gladstone is exceedingly popular in England, from the successes which his liberal policy in the home affairs of the nation meets; while in his foreign diplomatic acts he is more sustained by good fortune than by consistent and thorough-going measures. Bismark, on the other hand, is indebted for his glory to the achievements in his foreign policy, by which he brought about a united Germany, and placed his country in the van of European politics; while his

home-rule meets continually the opposition of the liberal elements of the nation.

Gladstone is not a favorite with his queen, nor with the Court or the aristocracy, who tolerate him only because he is sustained by Parliamentary majority and the voice of the people. Bismark is the idol of his emperor, a necessity for monarchical principle, and thus far the representative of united and influential Germany, but tolerated by the people—only for the want of another statesman equal to Bismark, who would be liberal. Gladstone seeks the reconstruction of the Parliamentary life of Great Britain, the guarantee for England's continuous prosperity, making the foreign policy a matter of secondary consideration. Bismark seeks Germany's greatness and happiness in the strength of her foreign policy, making his home affairs subservient to these ends. While Bismark is losing his influence at home, but gaining continually more power abroad, Gladstone finds himself surrounded by foreign complications of a very serious nature, yet is—at home,—the one man indispensable for the safety of society.

Bismark and Gladstone are no friends to each other, and are engaged in a game of political chess, in which the rest of the European nations serve as subordinate figures, deriving their importance only from the incidental positions craftily assigned to them by the great Chancellor; while Gladstone plays the part of *cunctator* in his political moves, and time only can show who shall come out victorious.

A correspondent of the *St. Joseph Adventure* writing from Salt Lake City in 1852 said "You will confer a favor on California emigrants by advising them to procure all the tobacco they want before leaving home, as it is impossible to obtain any at this place." Lo! lo! what a change since then!

BACTERIA.

At a recent meeting of Section A, President J. E. Talmage delivered a brief address on the life history of some of the exceedingly minute organisms known as *Bacteria*. These are peculiar forms of life always to be found wherever putrefaction is going on, and their numbers and activity are in proportion to the rankness of the process. A glance through a high power microscope at a drop of any putrescent infusion will prove the remark that decay is a concomitant of life, not of death. The *Bacteria* are plants, belonging to the class of *Fungi*, and nearly all of the species are endowed with powers of active locomotion—a common characteristic of many lower forms of vegetation. Nearly all are of a rod-like form, to which the name is due—*Bacterium* meaning "a little staff."

Two of the most important forms are *Bacterium Termo* and *Bacillus Subtilis*. To the action of the former may be ascribed all ordinary decay in fruit and vegetables; and any conditions which are fatal to this troublesome microbe will be effective in stopping the decay. For this reason, housewives boil canned or bottled fruits and then closely seal the vessels, thus destroying any life which may be there, and preventing the entrance of other living forms.

The *Bacillus Subtilis* is always found in infusions of Indian corn, which many know to be an extremely difficult vegetable to preserve by the ordinary process of canning. The explanation of this difficulty is simple. Most of the *Bacteria* increase by a process of cross-division, but this particular form develops from spores, which are in the nature of seeds. The boiling temperature is fatal to all actively growing forms, but not to the spores, so that the latter may survive the boiling, as in the case of

corn, and develop into activity when the heat is diminished. To effectually preserve corn in cans, it must either be heated to a very high temperature under pressure, or else be brought to boiling heat several times at intervals of some hours. Each boiling will destroy any spores which may at that time have sprouted, and those which are preserved by the stout envelope of the spore, and which would still grow, will be killed by the succeeding boilings.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

In every republic there are at least two political parties. One of these is composed of individuals who desire little or no change in the administration of public affairs; while the other element is that which urges innovation and change in prevailing laws and customs.

In the United States there are two great parties—the Democratic and the Republican—besides, from time to time, one or two others of less magnitude, styled the “third party.” In this country, a political party lays down a code of principles called a “platform,” which it proposes to follow, and nominates a man to enforce it.

For the fifty years preceding 1880, many important questions have divided the people of the States. Among the great issues of that period may be named: the attempt to renew the charter of the Bank of the United States; the levying of duty on foreign imports; the war with Mexico; the question of slavery; and later on, the civil war; followed by the reconstruction of the South.

To-day both parties find themselves without issues of vast national importance—that is, to the extent of a complete division of votes in Congress. Both promise civil service reform, honest and economical government. Both have platforms which do not differ materially,

except in the wording. There is one point of difference, however, in the platforms of the present existing parties. The Republican party has inserted an anti-polygamy “plank” in theirs; while the Democratic party has said nothing about the Mormon Question; hence it cannot be said to be an issue between the parties.

But neither party is idle. The Republican leaders praise themselves, claiming that the present prosperity of the country is a result of their able management of national affairs, and pledge themselves to greater results in future. On the other hand, the Democratic leaders promise various reforms, and denounce the opposite party as being steeped in fraud and political corruption.

CIVIS.

Archimedes is frequently cited as having remarked: “Give me but a fulcrum for my lever, and I’ll move the world.” Suppose such a chance had been allowed him, “the fulcrum being nine thousand leagues from the centre of the earth, with a power of two hundred pounds, the geometer would have required a lever twelve quadrillions of miles long, and the power would have needed to move at the rate of a cannon ball to lift the earth one inch in twenty-seven trillions of years.”

Dr. Cyrus Edson has been engaged for some time in examining the well water of New York City, and his results are startling. Guided by his experiments, he has not hesitated in condemning all the wells of the great metropolis, and has furthermore announced his belief that ninety-nine in every hundred cases of cholera are caused by poison taken into the body through the medium of drinking water.

Truth cannot be injured by slander, any more than the sun can be sullied by shining into foul places.

PLUNDER.

The so-called "glucose" or grape sugar syrup, which has been so successfully used as an adulterant for honey, has recently been employed in a new field of trickery. Tanners and others are using the stuff as a means of fraudulently increasing the weight of leather.

The petrified wood industry is rapidly growing, and the immense stone forests of Arizona are assuming a value not heretofore ascribed to them. The material is claimed to be superior to California onyx for works of ornamentation, being susceptible of a much finer polish, and possessing greater durability than the onyx.

Dr. Carlos Finlay has been engaged in studies on the mosquito as a yellow fever vaccinator. He finds that the disease is inoculable by the sting of the Cuban mosquito during certain stages of its growth; and that the incubation period offers the same limits of variation as in the natural disease. The intensity of the fever depends on the number of punctures; one or two of which always produced attacks of benign yellow fever. The result of such an attack is immunity against the severer forms of the disease.

Many attempts have been made to devise some method for slaughtering food animals without causing unnecessary pain. The experiments of Dr. B. W. Richardson in this direction have proved as valuable as they have been extensive. The method of killing by the electrical discharge, although comparatively painless leaves many things yet to be desired; and the method now proposed is to use carbonic oxide gas as a narcotizer. The animals to be slaughtered are put into a cage, which is then run into the lethal chamber, and the gas, generated by burning charcoal, is turned on. When the cage is withdrawn the animals appear uniformly in easy postures and

apparently asleep, but really quite dead.

Two literary celebrities have departed this life during the past summer. The first is Ivan Turgenev, the great Russian poet. No Russian has exercised a greater influence in these latter times over the spirit of his countrymen than this great writer, whose productions have raised the difficult language of the Russians almost to a level with the English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian. Although the Russian government is suspiciously guarding the spreading of Turgenev's productions, they are working like a powerful leaven among that nation,—heretofore kept in such artificial ignorance.

The second of these literary characters is the German dramatist, Heinrich Laube, who died at Vienna, where he has been conducting several theatres in succession. He was not only distinguished as a dramatic writer, but also, and that especially, as a *dramaturg* or conductor of theatrical performances, in which profession he has opened a new era in German theatrical life, and has given the histrionic profession a more scientific basis. He was noted for his animosity toward the great composer, Richard Wagner. He was a hard worker, and his correspondence alone was almost incredible in extent; as he seemed to feel the necessity of expressing himself to his friends on all literary topics of interest.

Significant anecdote:—In an English theatre, especially patronized by the court and aristocracy, the following colloquy was indulged in while a farce was in progress: "If you had a dog, why would you not call him Beaconsfield?" Answer:—"Because I would not wish to insult Beaconsfield." Query:—"Why would you not call him Gladstone?" Answer:—"I would not wish to insult the dog." This was highly applauded by the dukes and snobs of the English aristocracy.

KERNELS.

Orange peel when dried is an excellent thing to use in kindling fires.

All nature enjoys fun occasionally; the wind whistles, the thunder rolls, the lightning plays, the snow flies, the waves leap, and the fields smile; even the buds shoot, and the rivers run.

A Quakeress while preaching in Nantaken, said "Every tub must stand on its own bottom." A would-be smart individual cried out, "But, madam, suppose it has no bottom?" "Then it is no tub," she returned quietly, and went on with her sermon.

"The waves that moan along the shore,
The winds that sigh in blowing,
Are sent to teach a mystic lore,
That man is wise in knowing."

A Kansas jury gave the following verdict as to the death of a man who had died in a drunken fit: "Death by hanging—round a rum shop." But an Indiana jury beats that by rendering a verdict, "Blode to peaces by the biler bustin."

"The works of God are fair for naught,
Unless our eyes, in seeing,
See hidden in the thing, the thought
That animates its being."

The so-called lime tree bears no relation whatever to the true citrus lime, nor to the earth named lime. The term is a corruption of the line or linden tree—alluding to the use made of the bark in the manufacture of cord and other lines.

The New York Board of Health has issued the following injunction, as being especially necessary during the Cholera season: "Be moral and regular in your habits of life, meals, exercise and sleep." That means "Observe the Word of Wisdom."

November receives its name from *novem*, it being the ninth month of the Roman year. The emperor Tiberius was born in this month, and the Senate urged upon him to call the month after his own name, in imitation of Julius Cæsar, after whom July was called, and of Augustus, who gave August its name. Tiberius, however, absolutely refused, saying "What will you do, conscript fathers, if you have *thirteen* Cæsars?"

HOW SCHOOL-GIRLS LOVE.

FROM ARABELLA TO GERTRUDE.

"They tell me that love such as ours
Lives only while life is young;
That, transient as bright rainbow colors
'Twill fade with the uprising sun.
But how can they know the deep river,
That runs through my inmost heart;
What anchor can any one fling,
Calling this the shallowest part?
"For seven long, beautiful months,
We've studied, we've walked, we've
lived,
Without ever a thought apart;
No discord the music has rived.
E'en our dreams are colored alike!
My last thought your fond, loving kiss—
Your arms are my girdle at night—
Your love is my best earthly bliss.
'Oh let not the thought of a future,
Come down like a cloud between.
What power could shatter this bond,
The fairest that ever was seen!
No *man*, with his cold, selfish nature
Shall sit in my life's sweetest bower,
And drink from my heart's deepest fountain.

Thou only shalt have the power!"
(Ten years later.)

MRS. ARABELLA BROWN TO MRS. GERTRUDE JONES.

"Why, Mrs. Jones, how do you do?
'Tis such an age since we have met.
Small wonder that you look so old,
You've had a deal to make you fret!

My husband? Oh he is just as good
 As mortal man could be!
 I often wonder how I lived
 Before he came to me.
 "You say your husband's fallen ill,
 And that you are sore distressed.
 I'm sure I'm sorry you have had
 Such burdens on you pressed,
 And all your children? They're ill too?
 Perhaps they're overfed.
 What's that you say? For two whole
 days
 They've scarcely tasted bread?
 "You want to go out washing?
 You'll find it hard, I fear;
 Do mine? Dear me! My woman
 I've engaged for the whole year.
 What, going? Well, just remember,
 From troubles none are free!
 Good-by!"—If that Jones woman calls
 again
 Don't bring her in to me!

CORA.

HOME MENTION.

Students say the examinations this term were even stricter than usual.

Richard Schroeder, a former student of the Academy, has recently left on a mission to Europe.

New students are arriving continually. The second term promises to be a very numerously attended one.

A new analytical balance with other minor apparatus has recently been provided for the Scientific Department.

The walls of the basement story in the new Academy building, are now completed. The brickwork has been commenced.

The Principal has issued a new style of Term Record for students, copies of which are to be sent to the parents or guardians of the pupils.

The Missionary Meeting was recently favored with a letter from Elder Albert

Jones, of Provo; now in London. His description of his labors and successes was both interesting and impressive.

The many friends of Elder J. M. Tanner, formerly an Instructor in the Academy will be glad to hear of his safe arrival in his field of future labor; and we all add our hopes to his, that his success may be complete, and his return safe. Brother Tanner's address is Post-gasse 36, Bern, Switzerland.

The Geology Class has been making frequent excursions of late to the surrounding canyons. The favorite resorts are in Rock, Provo, and American Fork canyons. By courtesy of the general officers of the Utah Central Railway reduced rates are given the entire class between Salt Lake City and Juab.

On Sunday, Nov. 2, the Missionary Meeting was favored with an instructive address from Bishop John E. Booth, formerly an Instructor in the Academy, and just returned from the North-Western States Mission, of which he has had charge. His many friends feel to welcome him home again, but deplore the sad fate which caused his early return.

DOINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

OCT. 10—JOINT SESSION of the Society; exercises according to published programme.

OCT. 17—SECTION A. Literary exercises and music by members. Lecture by Edward H. Snow on "The Antiquity of Civilization." Address by Principal K. G. Maeser on "The Great Pyramid."

OCT. 24—SECTION B. Music and Readings by members. Lecture by Chairman W. Done on "Music."

OCT. 31—SECTION A. Literary exercises. Lecture by Principal K. G. Maeser, "Bismark and Gladstone." Address by President J. E. Talmage, on "Bacteria."

NOV. 7—SOCIAL PARTY under the auspices of the Society.